

DAIRYING

THE COW'S MISSION.

It appears that it is, after all, the cow that is to work out the salvation and the complete civilization of Japan. She has begun her good work there and is hustling it along at a rate that promises speedy betterment for the Mikado's people. According to a writer in Harper's Weekly, there was a time when milk was regarded in Japan with the same abhorrence as cheese in China. Recent statistics, however, show that time has worked a great change in this respect, and milk and butter are now in great favor in Japan. Whereas, twenty-five years ago not more than one or two per cent of the persons visiting a European restaurant or eating a European meal at a friend's house would have thought of touching butter, fully forty or fifty per cent now eat it with a relish. They are, however, quite content to do without it.

Dairy farms have increased notably in recent years. Butter, however, is a by-product at these places. It is to milk that they look for their profit. Milk has a curious history in Japan. Thirty or forty years ago it was abhorred. The average Japanese could not induce himself to drink it. But today many a household consumes one or two bottles of milk daily, partly because the doctors have recommended it as a unique and wholesome beverage. "Milk halls," too, are now quite numerous. Butter will probably take much longer to come widely into vogue, because of its expensiveness. A pound of fresh butter costs at least one yen (49.8 cents, gold) in Tokio today, an extremely high price for Japan.

A GOOD WAY FOR FARMERS TO START A BANK ACCOUNT!

Get a lot of good cows and a hand separator. Write to the **ELGIN DAIRY**, Salt Lake City and they will send you some **ELGIN RED CANS**. Fill the cans with cream; ship to the **ELGIN**. Keep on sending every week; then on the 10th of the following month the **ELGIN** will send you pay for all the cream you delivered the previous month; then start your bank account,—but keep on shipping cream as long as you have any use for money!

THE DAIRY.

Prof. J. H. Fransdon, of Idaho State Experiment Station, has effectually answered the question of overproduction of dairy products by showing the farmers that the Inland Empire spent \$5,000,000 last year for dairy products imported from Eastern states and that Idaho alone secured 1,400,000 pounds of butter which should have been produced in the state. He stated that one-third of the dairy cows of Idaho ought to be weeded out, as they are unsuitable and give rise to the statement that dairying is not profitable. By improving the herds, he claims that it will be extremely easy to increase the profits at least \$2,000,000 in the state. Prof. Fransdon accompanied the Idaho demonstration train on its recent trip. He urges the farmers to enter the dairy business, and he has the co-operation of the entire faculty, because it is said that diversified farming follows the dairy business.

FOR SALE.—Two Pure-bred Holstein Bulls, one four months old, the other about a year and a half. For further particulars write, NELSON BROTHERS, Richmond, Utah.

SHIP YOUR CREAM IN BLUE TOP CANS.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 1, 1908.
To Cream Producers Everywhere:

Cash For Cream!

THE JENSEN CREAMERY CO. furnish the cans. If you do not have cans in which to ship your cream, write, telephone, or telegraph for them. Put your cream in the **JENSEN "Blue Top"** cans. Take the "Blue Top" cans to the nearest railroad station. See that your name and address is plainly marked on the shipping tag, as well as that of the Jensen Creamery Co. Ship once or twice every week.

Just as often as you ship a can of cream you will get a check for it. Cream comes in one week—check goes back the next. If the cream keeps coming the checks will keep going. We are now paying 25 cents a pound for butterfat.

If you are already sending us your cream, help us to get new patrons.

Help us to establish the cash system by telling your neighbors what we are doing. We already have nearly 1000 cream patrons. We want to get 2000 by the 15th of August. We will appreciate it if you will send us the name and postoffice address of every cream producer that you are acquainted with. We are determined to establish in this and adjoining states a cash system in paying for cream. There would be no failures of creameries with a cash paying system in force.

We guarantee satisfaction. We solicit your patronage and correspondence.

Very respectfully,

JENSEN CREAMERY CO.

UTAH COUNTY FROM THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY POINT OF VIEW.

P. G. P.

There was a time once when somebody, with Utah County in mind, proposed the toast, "To fair women and beautiful horses,—but most of all to beautiful horses." We say the person had Utah County in mind because the toast fits the county as though it were made for it. Strangers come into our midst, they rave over our climate, the best in the state, they tell us complimentary things about the rare beauty of our mountains and of the glistening lake lying at our feet, but they carry away with them a lasting impression of the beautiful driving and draft stuff seen on our roads. At present it can be safely said that Utah leads all her immediate western neighbors in the production of horse-flesh and it can be as safely said that Utah County leads Utah in this particular line. The annual horsefair held in Provo during the last four years has brought this point forcibly home to anyone who may up to this time, have been skeptical. This spring, on the occasion of the Horse Fair, persons who chanced to be visiting this section, saw lined up on the streets of Provo, close to \$200,000 worth of pure-bred stallions, draft and driving. They saw in the draft class the monster Percheron stallion Chrispi, the property of the Provo Percheron Horse Company, the horse that has a blue ribbon to his credit from the Lewis and Clarke exposition at Portland in 1904. They saw the pure black Percheron beauty

that last fall was awarded sweepstakes at the State Fair. They did not have to have pointed out to them the peerless pacing wonder, Ginger, owned by Colonel C. E. Loose, the horse that last year in a hair raising contest with Don, owned by McCoy of Salt Lake, swept Don from the track as a championship possibility and lowered the Utah record for the mile several seconds. Ginger, we think in this section of the woods, is capable of today doing the mile terribly close to 2:07. The people on the sidelines saw Harmonic, the new Springville horse, from whom great things are expected; they saw Sherman Bell, the black beauty owned by Smoot Brothers; they saw Golden Cross, the Taylor horse, whose sorrel off-spring speak better for their sire than any words can. Altold and a whole string of his offspring were in the lineup and the get of Brown's roan stamp him as one of the greatest standard-bred sires in the state.

Mr. Thompson, perhaps Utah's greatest connoisseur of light horses, now has headquarters at Provo and his horses are already seen under the leather of some of the capital city's leading horse lovers. Mr. Joseph SEVEN—Farmer ... it sb kkgsskk Farrer, Mr. Gene Allen, Mr. Lester Mangum all have standard-breds from Thompson's stable, beautiful beasts with royal blood in their veins. Prodigal colts are becoming common property in Utah County. It is horse lovers like Farrer, Allen, Knight and Mangum who are making the reputation for Utah County in the line of light leather stuff. It is men like these who are causing people to speak the words "Utah County and Elegant roadsters," in the same breath and to come to our county when looking for something classy in light driving.

Although Utah County excels all comers in the line just mentioned, her fame from an animal industry standpoint is not by any means confined to this particular phase. When Utah County was slowly shaped by our creator, could we have stood by and seen the transformation we would have seen take shape, under His wise hand one of the greatest centers in our country for the production of milk and cream and cheese and butter. Utah county, as a county, could make herself worth while, nay, make